

RUSSIAN MILLIONS MASS FORCES TO CRUSH LAST LINE OF THE AUSTRIAN RESISTANCE

ALLIES BEAT BACK ADVANCE OF INVADER

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This is a position of exceptional strength. General Bluecher, who was defeated by Napoleon on the same ground, declared that 25,000 troops could hold it against any odds.
East of Verdun the French lines seem to have been reinforced as there are eight French army corps near the Lorraine border, where the German left is being attacked with vigor and violence.
The battle line, roughly speaking, extends on the east from a point near St. Die, through Lunéville, Pont-a-Mousson, Etain, Consenvoye, Montfaucou, Souain, to the north of Rheims, Craonne, thence along the Aisne valley to a point between Lesigny and St. Quentin. The line crosses three big rivers, the Oise, the Aisne and the Meuse, while it also crosses several smaller ones.
French forces have worked to a point near Peronne, 17 miles north-west of St. Quentin, where they are attacking the advanced position of the Germans. The main English army is near Soissons. On the British left, in the vicinity of Noyon and Lesigny, is a strong French force, which is evidently trying to close in on La Fere. (La Fere is 14 miles northwest of Laon.)
This French force is evidently the Sixth French Army, which was sent to help the British in its turning movement against General von Kluck's forces.
The French and their English allies have had to fight hard to gain and to hold every foot of conquered territory. As a fresh position is gained, it is immediately fortified. This is trying work and deadly work, for the German artillery keeps up its steady rain of shells and the sappers are compelled to face this fire while stretching their earthworks.
The weather was reported to be slightly improved today. But there can be little permanent improvement expected at this season of the year. The entire battle ground is a quagmire and this naturally has hampered movements of artillery. But according to General Gallieni's headquarters there is not a single important point along the entire battle front where the heavy French artillery is not now in action.

SORTIE REPULSED, LORRAINE TOWN TAKEN, SAYS BERLIN

BERLIN, Sept. 22 (by way of Amsterdam).
Official denial that the Allies have forced General von Kluck to retreat seven miles is made by the War Office. The statement adds that the right wing is standing firm at all points, although the Allies have been heavily reinforced.
Further announcement is made that attacks by the French and British forces on the German lines are diminishing in strength, and the German offensive is growing stronger at all points.
An official statement issued at midnight announced the capture of the heights of Craonne and the town of Bethany (near Rheims).
The official War Office statement issued today reported an uninterrupted series of successes against the French.
It said:
The attack of the German troops on the line of fortifications south of Verdun continues uninterrupted.
Cote in Lorraine, which was defended by the Eighth French Army Corps, has been occupied, the Germans now holding this point.
A sortie of the French troops from the northeast front of Verdun was repulsed.
Fortresses like the heights of Craonne have been taken in battle. In the advance against Rheims, which is now afire, the village of Bethany has been taken.
The enemy shows signs of weakening as a result of his continued attempts to capture our positions. On the contrary, our troops, fighting from well fortified points, have

had a rest and are taking a strong offensive. Their attacks are growing stronger at all points.
Great valor has been shown by the enemy's troops. They have charged repeatedly in an attempt to silence our artillery, but have been as repeatedly repulsed.
The statement issued at midnight said:
The strong, hilly positions at Craonne have been captured. Advancing on Rheims, our troops occupied the village of Bethany.
We are attacking the strong forts on the line south of Verdun and have crossed the east border in the direction of Lorraine, which is defended by eight French army corps (320,000 men). A sortie from the northeast of Verdun has been repulsed.
The French troops camping to the north of Toul (13 miles east of Nancy) have been surprised by our artillery.
In the rest of the French war theatre there have been no engagements.
In the Belgian and Eastern (East Prussia) battlefields the situation is unchanged.
The statement that the French have eight army corps in the Lorraine region indicates that the Allies' right wing is trying to turn the German left. With the heights of Craonne held by the German centre, it will be possible to withdraw troops from there to strengthen both the right and left wings if they are threatened.
No details of the situation at Rheims, beyond the fact that the town has been bombarded, have reached Berlin.

GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS ON RIGHT THREATENED

LONDON, Sept. 22.
The renewed pressure of the British and French along a ten-mile front between Cambrai and Leatelet has forced the German extreme right back to a point where further retirement will enable the Allies to cut the Kaiser's railway communication from Cambrai through Maubeuge to Namur, and to threaten the railway line from St. Quentin to both Maubeuge and Metziers.
One of the developments of the day's news is the report received by a news agency here to the effect that General von Kluck has been transferred to Mons, in Belgium. If the report intends to convey the meaning that the entire staff of the German right has been sent back across the Belgian border, it foreshadows a further and immediate retreat of the German line. Another meaning read into the report, however, is that General von Kluck has been relieved as commander of his army on the German right, which has been forced back before the attacks of the British and French forces.

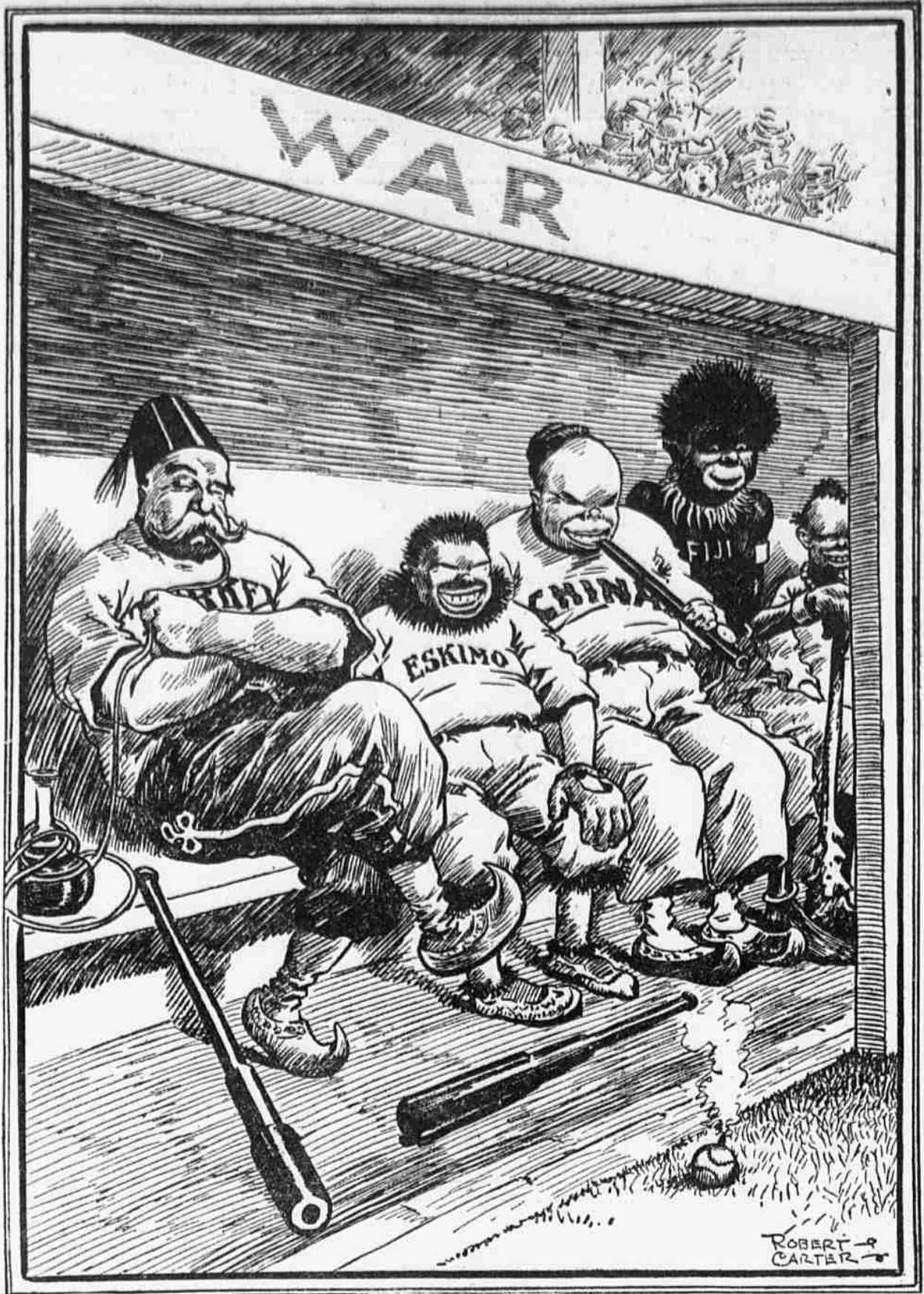
The army under the German Crown Prince is said to have prepared a second line of defensive works to the rear of its present position and to be ready to drop back to them. The whole German line has constructed a series of elaborate intrenchments and small forts, which virtually reach from Noyon to the German border. On the heights of Pommiers they have constructed bomb-proof shelters with subterranean passages, affording communication to the rear. From these heights their guns are bombarding the French line.
The failure of the German reinforcements sent to aid General von Kluck to break down the British-French opposition emphasized, the experts say, the fact that the Germans were at the "end of their string." Today this belief is confirmed by the announcement that the German right wing is being pushed back at a rate of nearly four miles a day. This speed is expected to be accelerated now that the Germans have been driven from their strongest trenches.

BRITISH REACH KIAO-CHAU TO AID JAPANESE TROOPS

South Wales Regiment Helps Assail German Leasehold
TOKIO, Sept. 22.
British troops to co-operate with the Japanese in the attack on Tsing-Tao have been landed at Lao Shan Bay.
The Germans have made several sorties against the Japanese and a number of severe skirmishes have resulted. There have been numerous casualties on both sides.
Reports that a Japanese destroyer has been sunk by a German cruiser off Kiao-Chau are current here, but the Admiralty has given out no information confirming them.
Transport conveying the British detachment which is to take part with the Japanese on the attack on Tsing-Tao, left Japan on Saturday. This detachment consists of one regiment, the South Wales Borderers.

AUSTRIAN LOSSES MORE THAN MILLION, RUSSIA SAYS

Slaves in Army Gladly Surrender to Kin From Russia.
LONDON, Sept. 22.
The Post publishes an estimate from Petrograd that the Austrian losses in killed, wounded and captured in the campaigns in which they are taking part against Serbia and against Russia have been 1,000,000 men. The tremendous losses in prisoners taken by the Russians is attributed by the Russians to the readiness of the Slavs in the Austrian armies to surrender to their fellow Slavs.
ROME, Sept. 22.
A dispatch from Vienna reports that the Austrian War Office has admitted a tremendous list of casualties in Galicia and that a number equal to a complete army corps has been captured in small detachments by the Russians since the retreat toward Cracow began.



PINCH HITTERS!

BRESLAU BESIEGED BY CZAR'S FORCES, FEARED IN BERLIN

Communications With Capital Suddenly Cease Indicating That Russians Have Penetrated Silesia on Way to Berlin.

BERLIN, by way of Rome, Sept. 22.
All telegraphic and telephonic communication with Breslau suddenly ceased today. It is feared that the Russian center may have pushed forward and be attacking the city.
It seems almost incredible that the Russians could have penetrated in force to Breslau so that they could have cut off communication with Berlin. Breslau is one of the links of the chain in the order-line of fortifications.
After Berlin it is the second largest city in Prussia, and is the capital of Silesia. It occupies an important strategic position on the Oder, and is a city of great historical interest. It has been prepared for a possible raid by the Russians, and the last reports available from there stated that there was a very strong German force between it and the eastern frontier.

VON BOHEN'S HEADQUARTERS ESTABLISHED AT MONS

May Explain London Report of von Kluck's Retreat.
OSTEND, Sept. 22.
General von Bohen, commander of the German army sent to reinforce the western side of the Kaiser's forces, has established his headquarters at Mons, according to advices received here today.
The foregoing dispatch probably explains the report received in London that General von Kluck had been forced to retreat to Mons.

AUSTRIAN ATTEMPTS LIFE

Man Brooding on European War Believed to be Insane.
Brooding over the horrors of the European war caused Jacob Hofflich, 46 years old, an Austrian garment worker, living in the rear of 23 North Second street, to become mentally unbalanced and as a result he made an attempt to end his life this afternoon by cutting the arteries of his right wrist with a razor.
The groans of the man were heard by neighbors who found him lying on the floor of his humble quarters. The police of the Fourth and Race streets station were hurriedly notified, and after a quick run in the patrol wagon to the Pennsylvania Hospital, physicians managed to join the severed arteries and thereby save the man's life.
For the last two weeks neighborly state of Hofflich has seemed depressed. He constantly talked about the war in Europe, and of the terrible loss of life and slaughter daily being reported.

AUSTRIANS MASSES ALONG CRACOW LINE FOR FINAL STAND

Main Russian Army, Enveloping Przemysl and Jaroslaw and Cutting Communications, Presses Westward.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 22.
That the main Russian army has pressed on after enveloping the Przemysl-Jaroslaw line along the San, and is moving against the chief Austrian positions was the substance of today's War Office statement. It announced that the operations were of necessity slow, but that there has not been encountered any opposition that has required any change in the original plan of campaign.
It is considered certain that the real resistance on a large scale will be encountered along the line of the Cracow fortifications. There the Austrian reserves have been massed and heavily reinforced by the German Landwehr corps, which have been especially detailed for service in Austria.
The Russian forces are moving slowly westward through Galicia, awaiting the arrival of at least a portion of the army of 500,000 that is proceeding through Poland to the front.

FIVE FORTS DESTROYED

Five of the 23 forts at Jaroslaw have been shattered by the Russian guns, but eighteen still hold out. It was stated at the War office. The bombardment of Przemysl continues, but no breaches have yet been made in the walls of the forts.
At the request of the Austrian commander at Przemysl, General von Colmar, an armistice of five hours was declared late yesterday to permit of the departure of the non-combatants who wished to leave. Many decided to remain.

The forts at Przemysl are among the strongest in the world. It is understood that the garrison has supplies sufficient to last two years.
While part of the Russian forces are investing Przemysl and Jaroslaw the main part of the First and Second armies continue their operations west of the River San and south of the Vistula. The Austrians defeated at Bobolka have fallen back in disorder to Jaslo, on the Wislonek river, and the Russians have occupied Rzeszow.
The seizure of Rzeszow severs railroad communication between the Austrians in Galicia and Przemysl and those in Tarnow and Cracow. It is understood that German reinforcements are joining the Austrians at Jaslo, and the next great battle may be fought between the San and Wislonek Rivers in the foothills of the Carpathians.
The combined German and Austrian forces will be in a dangerous position there, as it would be possible for the Second Russian Army to flank them by a sudden movement along the line extending from Rzeszow to Baranow.
Unless the Austro-German troops give battle to the Russians about Jaslo, it would be impossible to prevent their escape to Cracow, as they have a number of railroads at their service.
On account of the many swamps in Galicia west of Jaslo it is expected that the progress of the Russian troops will be much slower now.

SERBS OVERWHELM AUSTRIAN INVADERS; SARAJEVO OCCUPIED

One Army Wins Four Days' Battle on Drina; Another, With Montenegrins, Captures Bosnian Capital.

LONDON, Sept. 22.
A dispatch to the Star from Rome says that the Servians and Montenegrins have occupied Sarajevo, defeating the Austrian garrison with great loss. (It was in the Bosnian town of Sarajevo that Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, and his wife were assassinated. The double assassination brought on the war.)

AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT ARRESTED AS SPY AT AMIENS

A. J. Rorke Narrowly Escapes Execution by French.
LONDON, Sept. 22.
Alfred J. Rorke, a Central News special correspondent, has been arrested in Amiens by the French on a charge of espionage, and narrowly escaped execution.
A. J. Rorke was special correspondent of the Central News in Vera Cruz. He was arrested by Mexican soldiers, made his way to Mexico City. Immediately on his return to New York he was dispatched to Europe. He was in Belgium for several weeks and has been in northern France for the last ten days.

BELGIAN TOWNS DESTROYED BY GERMANS, IS REPORT

Dinant, Jumet and Tarnines Said to be in Ruins.
PARIS, Sept. 22.
It is reported that the Belgian towns of Dinant, Jumet and Tarnines have been destroyed. Details of the reported destruction are lacking and the remains unconfirmed.

KING ALBERT KILLS TREACHEROUS AIDE TO ESCAPE GERMANS

Chauffeur Was Bearing Belgian Monarch Close to Foes' Lines, Declares Story From Lille.

PARIS, Sept. 22.
King Albert, of the Belgians, escaped capture by the Germans recently only by shooting the chauffeur who was driving him rapidly toward the German lines, according to the newspaper Progress Du Nord, published in Lille.
Describing the narrow escape of the King, the paper says the incident occurred while His Majesty was making a tour of inspection of the Belgian forts. He noticed that his chauffeur was taking him near the German lines and ordered him to stop. Instead the chauffeur put on full speed and headed straight for the enemy. King Albert drew his revolver and shot the chauffeur dead. Papers were found on his body showing that the Germans had promised him \$500,000 if he was successful in delivering the King into their hands.

THE WAR TODAY

Continued from Page 1
The "Two Rivers" to continue for several days, but is confident of a decisive victory for the Allies.
Berlin War Office officially denies the seven-mile retreat of General von Kluck on the German right and states that he is standing firm at all points. Official statements further report the capture of the heights of Craonne and the town of Bethany. The War Office praises the Allies for their valor in attacking fortified positions, but adds that these assaults are growing weaker. Germany is preparing for a bitter winter campaign.

London states that the German right is being forced back four miles each day. This retreat is expected to become more precipitate, as von Kluck's army has been forced to abandon its strongest intrenchments. Military experts profess satisfaction with the progress of the titanic contest along the Aisne, which has developed into a contest of endurance. The Allies' successes are attributed to repeated bayonet charges.

Petrograd War Office announces that final Austrian resistance in Galicia on a large scale will center at Cracow. The main Russian army is pressing westward toward this great fortified city, which is the base of supplies for the Austrians. Minister of War Soukhomlinoff states that sufficient forces will be left to insure the capture of Przemysl and Jaroslaw in the east, and that the main army will make cautious progress west on account of the difficult territory to be traversed.

Vienna admits the Russian passage of the San, but states that the troops are cavalry skirmishers and that the main army will find progress from Jaroslaw difficult on account of the San marshes. The War Office believes the next great battle will be fought in the foothills of the Carpathians and not at Cracow.

Servia officially reports crushing an Austrian army of invasion in a four days' battle near the River Drina. The other Serbian army, in conjunction with the Montenegrins, according to a late report, has occupied Sarajevo.

Italy clamors for war. Thousands of men out of work continue demonstrations denouncing the national policy of neutrality. Austria has called out the third line of reserves to guard the frontiers of its provinces against an Italian invasion. War is expected.

Parisians rejoiced at the news that the famous Cathedral at Rheims had not been irreparably destroyed. Reports were received that while the artistic edifice had been battered severely it could be restored.

PENROSE COMING TO CITY

Senator Arrives Here Tonight by Automobile From Washington.
Senator Penrose will arrive in Philadelphia from Washington tonight. He will remain here until tomorrow evening, and confer with his political lieutenants, after which he will depart for Bangor, Northampton County, to deliver an address at the dedication of a statue of Robert Morris Jones. Senator Penrose will arrive here by automobile.
It is not expected Penrose will return to Washington until after the November election, so that he will not be present in the Senate tomorrow when the Committee on Privileges and Elections will consider the Norris resolution providing for an investigation of the primary campaign collections and expenditures of Mr. Penrose and Roger C. Sullivan, the Democratic Senatorial nominee in Illinois.

MAN FALLS DEAD ON STREET

Louis Colonna, manufacturer of boot-black supplies and shoe dressings, dropped dead at Fifteenth and Cuthbert streets, today. He was 35 years old.

GERMANS SINK BRITISH SHIPS IN NORTH SEA

First Great Naval Disaster to Britain Results in Destruction of Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy in North Sea.

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Out of a clear sky came the latest announcement late this afternoon that the Germans had struck another blow at the British sea supremacy. Three cruisers, their value totaling \$12,000,000 and carrying a complement of more than 2000 men, were torpedoed and sunk in the North Sea, off the German coast, by German submarines, effecting a raid similar to that in which they sent the scout patrol cruiser Pathfinder to the bottom.
These cruisers, the Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy, have been reported as very active in scouting close to the Heligoland Bight in an effort to locate the main German war fleet. Although the exact location of the disaster, the greatest of the war to date from the British standpoint, is withheld, there are evidences that it was not far from where the British cruiser squadron struck its first real blow against the Germans in sinking three light cruisers and two destroyers.
Fortunately the loss of life is not absolute. The Government says that a "considerable number" of the crew were picked up by destroyers and trawlers that hurried to the rescue. But the number of casualties will not be obtainable until the list of survivors can be completed. It is officially admitted, however, that it will be large, and among the number it is reported are most of the officers of the three big warships.

The announcement of the loss came just at the time when the British public was displaying impatience over the lack of activity against the Kaiser's naval strength. This impatience, it was stated, had been shared by certain of the high officials of the Admiralty, who have believed that, as the Germans had refused to come out and fight, England should go in and draw their war craft into the open. The disaster has simply augmented that feeling. Demands for speedy vengeance are heard on all sides, and it is likely that before many hours have passed news will come of important action by the British fleet.
Whether the submarines that caused the disaster escaped or whether, like the one which sunk the Pathfinder, they have also been sent to the bottom in their turn is not yet known. To the excited throng that beset the Admiralty asking for additional news the word was sent out that there was nothing "at present" to add to the announcement of the war bureau.

The latter organization simply stated that the Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy were torpedoed by a submarine; that the Hogue and Cressy closed in to rescue the survivors then struggling in the water; that they in turn fell victims to the soft, torpedoes of the Aboukir and Hogue were both built in 1902. The Aboukir had a speed of 21.5 knots and the Hogue of 22 knots. Both carried armaments of two 2.2 guns, twelve 6-inch and batteries of smaller caliber.

The statement follows:
"The British ships Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy have been sunk by submarines. The Aboukir was torpedoed by the ship Lovere, a torpedo boat destroyer, and other craft. The casualties are unknown. The three sunken vessels were sister ships. They were armored cruisers of a comparatively old type, having been built 14 years ago."

GIRL FOUND UNCONSCIOUS ON EDGE OF LONELY WOODS

Accuses Man of Luring Her There as Threat of Death.
MILLVILLE, N. J., Sept. 22.—Charged with attacking Miss Christina Mullen, the 15-year-old daughter of William Mullen, of West Millville, Jacob Ghano is in jail here. The girl was found by three bicyclists near midnight, unconscious, on the edge of the lonely woods which skirt the State road in North Millville. Young Ghano was fanning her with his hat. An automobile was called and brought the girl and Ghano to the office of a physician. Ghano was then locked up and the girl was taken to her home in a comatose state.
Today Miss Mullen told incoherently that she met the man on threat of death and had been lured to the lonely spot and attacked.

MRS. HOLLOWAY ACQUITTED

Charged With Assaulting Her Divorced Husband in His Office.
Mrs. Nellie Holloway, of Swarthmore, former wife of Harry D. Holloway, 123 Walnut street, of whose show fame, was acquitted before Judge Brown in Municipal Court of a charge of assault and battery on her divorced husband. Costs amounting to \$37.75 were placed on the Holloway. He did not appear at the trial.
Last spring Mrs. Holloway was charged with a broken statue and a broken vase, which she claimed were the property of her husband. She was sent to jail for 10 days and a notice was sent Holloway to present himself for tomorrow and pay the costs.

MISUSE OF CHARITY CHARGED

Dentist Accused of Employing Emblem for Advertising Purposes.
Dr. J. R. Willis, a dentist of Seventeenth and Columbia avenue, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Edmunds in the Postoffice this afternoon on the charge of making illegal use of the Red Cross for advertising purposes.
Dr. Willis was arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Kenney. A Federal statute prohibits the use of the Red Cross emblem by anyone other than the Red Cross itself. It is illegal to use the emblem for advertising purposes. Dr. Willis is expected to be arraigned again.